

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will necessarily be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements bent in for publication must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

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THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yakin River, formerly Peerson's Mill.

Also—A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of saw-d Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow pine, of a regular size, and require no planing, but can be nailed on the roof and as they fall from the saw—Price \$3 per 1000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt. December 31, 1841.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be more in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world. The Courier is independent in its character, fearless in its pursuit of a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original American Tales, by such notable writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

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Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and items of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, &c., the state of Stocks, Bonds, Money and London, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES, and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Charles Dickens, (Esq.), Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, J. Sheridan Knowles, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick, Wm. E. Burton, Lieut. G. W. Patten, Thos. Campbell, Miss Mitford, Professor Wines, E. L. B. Iver, Joseph C. Neal, Thos. G. Speer, Capt. Mayhew, R. N. R. Penn Smith, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Professor Douglass, M. A. Michael, Miss Ellen S. Rand, George P. Morris, Mrs. Gore, Joseph R. Chandler, Miss Leslie, Professor J. Frost, Lydia H. Sigourney, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, Robert Morris, Mrs. C. H. W. Eling, A. Green, Jr., John Neal, Countess of Blessington, Lucy Seymour.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will be willing to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will receive for one for each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

CLIPPING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10. Address, M'KIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia. Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Causes of much Discontent.—A great deal of discontent arises from over-sensitiveness about what people may say of you, or of your actions. This requires to be blunted. Consider whether any thing you can do, will have much connection with what they will say. And besides, it may be doubted whether they will say any thing at all about you. Many unhappy persons seem to imagine that they are always in an amphitheatre, with the assembled world as spectators; whereas, all the while they are playing to empty benches. They fancy, too, they form the particular theme of every passer-by. If, however, they must listen to imaginary conversations about themselves, they might at any rate defy the proverb, and insist upon hearing themselves well spoken of.

Filling up the Sea.—A ship having sprung a leak, an Irish sailor was employed to pump, but first looked over the rail to see how high the water was on the side of the vessel. After pumping an hour or so again took a peep over the side and finding the vessel was four inches deeper, than when he began, he exclaimed, "Arrah now, Captain dear? I shall soon pump the sea full at this rate, for I have raised it four inches already."

A Lawyer's First Cause.—When a young lawyer was first admitted to plead at the bar, he felt very diffident of his own powers. The first case he undertook was a very important one; and as he changed the papers connected with the case, for the purpose of taking them to court, he exclaimed in the language of Pope: "Thou great first cause least understood."

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY.

Aristocracy holds that the many are born as instruments to promote the enjoyment of the few—Democracy holds that they all have an equal right to happiness.

Aristocracy holds that none can rightfully oppress the elect few—but that the few may rightfully oppress the many. Democracy holds that oppression is in every case unjustifiable.

Aristocracy holds that the entire people are incapable of self government on account of the mental inferiority or defect of education of one portion. Democracy holds that the influence of the prejudices and selfish interests of one class, is as dangerous as that of the ignorance or poverty of another, and that the true way to balance the Government is to let all participate in it, so that the various interests and prejudices may counter set each other.

Aristocracy holds that learning is of more value in a legislator than intellect. Democracy that intellect is more important than learning.

Aristocracy values men for the deserts of their great grandfathers. Democracy estimates them by their own merits.

Aristocracy holds the lives of one portion of the community more sacred than those of another portion. Democracy holds all alike under the protection of the law.

Aristocracy holds to extravagance and splendor in the Government. Democracy to economy and simplicity.

Aristocracy holds that every man is to be dictated to as to the management of his own business. Democracy that every one is to manage his own affairs in his own way if he does no violence or direct fraud to others.

Aristocracy holds to monopolies and partial privileges. Democracy to equal rights and free competition.

Aristocracy holds that it is a benefit for the people to be heavily taxed, because the tax consumers will pay back the money in exchange for purchases from the tax payers. Democracy holds that this operation is not more profitable to the tax payer, than it is to the shop keeper or to the laborer to make a present to a customer, upon condition that it be given to him in exchange for goods or for work.

Aristocracy holds that each generation is to be governed by those which preceded it. Democracy that each generation has a right to make laws for its own Government.

Aristocracy holds that justice changes with men and circumstances. Democracy that it always should be equal, and that its nature is always the same.

Aristocracy holds that fraud and deception are justifiable in political affairs. Democracy that they are to be reprobated as much in politics as in any other business.

Aristocracy holds to the interference of the law with the rights of conscience. Democracy holds to freedom of conscience and opinion.

Aristocracy would restrict the freedom of speech and the press. Democracy would preserve and protect it.

Curious Historical Fact.—During the troubles of the reign of Charles I., a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brew house, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observed a good looking girl in this occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her, but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewery was dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman, as a skilful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was after wards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

No high improvement in the agriculture of any country can take place, while the spirit of emigration is abroad, and the population a floating one; the farmer should have a fixed and abiding attachment to the soil.

A Fable and a Moral.—Two boys having been dressed in their holiday suits, went out to play. They soon described a piece of silver in the midst of a sough. One of them ventured to wade up to his middle in mud and water to obtain it. Having succeeded, he looked with contempt upon his less venturesome companion, and hurried home to show his prize to his father. "Alas! my son," said

the father, "thou hast gained a small coin, but thou hast spoiled a new coat of clothes which have cost twenty times the amount."

From the Uncle Sam.

WON'T TAKE TWENTY DOLLARS.

Some waggish students at Yale College, a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the "Tontine," when an old farmer from the country, entered their room (taking it for the bar room) and inquired if he could obtain lodging there. The young chaps immediately answered him in the affirmative, inviting him to take a glass of punch. The old fellow, who was a shrewd Yankee saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly laying off his hat, and telling a worthless little dog he had with him, he went under the chair, he took a glass of the proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with much affected simplicity, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes, regarding his farm, stock, &c.

"Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the wags.

"Yes, the Lord be praised, and so did my father before me."

"Well, I suppose you would not tell a lie," replied the student.

"Not for the world," added the farmer.

"Now what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud.

"I wouldn't take twenty dollars for that dog."

"Twenty dollars! why he is not worth twenty cents."

"Well, I assure you I would not take twenty dollars for him."

"Come my friend," said the student, who, with his companion was bent on having some capital fun with the old man,—"Now you say you won't tell a lie for the world, let me see if you will not do it for twenty dollars for your dog."

"I'll not take it," replied the farmer.

"You will not! Here, let us see if this won't tempt you to tell a lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he commenced counting numerous small piles upon the table.

The farmer was sitting by the table with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned.

"There," added the student, "there are twenty dollars all in silver, I will give you that for your dog."

The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then, as quick as thought, scraped all the money into it, except one half dollar, at the same time exclaiming,

"I won't take your twenty dollars! Nineteen and a half is as much as the dog is worth—he is your property!"

A tremendous laugh from his fellow students showed the would be wag, that he was completely "done up," and that he need not look for help from that quarter; so he good naturedly acknowledged to be beat, insisted on the old farmer's taking another glass, and they parted in great glee—the student retained his dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tries to wheedle a Yankee farmer.

Brilliant Discovery.—The learned Doctor Grilkenkopf, of Scherzlot, Saxony, editor of the Journal des Sciences, has recently added some new facts in Psychology, which are regarded with singular satisfaction by all interested in the progress of mesmerism. In the course of his researches he has developed an intuitive sensorial idea lost to sophisticated man, by virtue of which dogs, birds, and other animals are able to trace their way with out path or compass, and which he supposes will, when developed, become of great value in ascertaining the longitude. He has also made a discovery connected with the foregoing, on a point which has long baffled Natural Philosophers, namely, the sideling gait of dogs when in motion. From a series of careful analysis Dr. G. has found that the inclination of their bodies to the line of progression exactly represents the variations of the needle at the place at which the observation is taken. While occupied with this discovery he made another of nearly equal importance, having succeeded in showing that the tail and a horizontal plane corresponds to the polar elevation, although some electric influences vary this phenomenon to such an extent as greatly to abridge its practical utility.

We find these interesting facts embodied in a very able article on Comparative Psychology, in the Journal of Commerce of the 9th inst.—Boston Transcript.

Miss Tree is positively married, at last, it appears by the following extract from the Dublin Morning Register, received here per Acadia and Unicorn:

"Marriage of Mr. C. Kean and Miss Ellen Tree.—We understand that these accomplished performers were married at Anne's Church, in this city, on Saturday morning. They closed their engagement at Hawkins street on the same evening (shall we say appropriately?) with the comedy of the Honey Moon."

A Tall Proprietor.—Stevens, the traveller, mentions in his work on Central America, a planter who owns two hundred and thousand acres of land—ten thousand head of cattle—one thousand mares and mules—seven hundred horses—four volcanoes—seven large rivers—and three hundred boiling springs. From the top of one of the volcanoes, the owner can light his pipe and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans at one view!

"The path to Liberty is bloody," as the man said when retreating from the battle, through a slaughter house.

Throwing water on Fire.—The following remarks, on throwing water on burning buildings appeared in the Pennsylvania about a year since. They are sensible and correct, and as applicable to one place as another:—

"For some time past I have noticed at different fires in the city and vicinity, that our fire men have a peculiar way of throwing water from their engines or hose into the midst of a mass of flame, or over so as to fall upon it, no doubt supposing that

the water being thrown amidst the flame will extinguish it, or that it will reach the burning body. Now, so far as this is concerned, the quantity of heat taken from the flame, (we mean, for instance) by the stream of one engine, while the fire has made some progress, is almost imperceptible. And next, it is evident, especially if the fire be large, and consequently the heat be very great, that nearly all the water will be dissipated into vapor before it can reach its object. These, I think, are the principal reasons why fire men are not extinguished sooner than they are. But the fire men direct the stream of water upon the burning body itself, and it is obvious that by striking at the very root, he will be most likely to effect his purpose. The principle I am applying in almost every case, but especially where a whole house is enveloped in flame. If the water is directed at the combustible burning in the lower part of the room or building, it will not only serve to put out the burning body upon which it is directed, but the greater portion will be converted into steam, which, instead of being lost as before, now helps to extinguish whatever is burning above it. So, a vigorous volume of water thrown as last described, will do at least five times more execution than the same quantity thrown in the manner it usually is. As 'having' is the main of the day, by using the produce of Fairmont rightly, an immense quantity of labor that is usually wasted, might be husbanded for other purposes, and other incalculable advantages gained."

"You want nothing of iron ware but a dish kettle," said an old house wife in the backwoods to her daughter who was just married. "Why, when your father and I commenced, I had nothing but a dish kettle. I used to boil my coffee in it and pour that into a pitcher—then boil my potatoes in it and set them on a board by the fire to keep them warm while I stewed up the meat in it—I used to milk in it—and always after a meal I fed the dogs out of the kettle. You can do a great deal with a dish kettle, Sally, if you're only a mind to."

A Good Suggestion.—There are thousands of men for fear of want, want all their lives; and thousands every day for fear of dying, suffer more than the pains of death. The demon Fear at all times trembles at impossible events. Why should we grow pale at hideous fictions of our own. We should at all times endeavor to be serene and masters of ourselves, prepared for what may come, leaving the rest to heaven.

Dr. Johnson very beautifully remarks, that when a friend is carried to his grave we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliation for every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments which before glided off our minds without impression. Let us, therefore, be true to each other while we may receive, as that kindness which we never before understood.

Contentment.—A gentleman, it is said, had a board put on part of his land, on which was written, "I will give this field to any one who is really contented;" and when an applicant came, he always said, "Are you contented?" The general reply was, "I am." "Then," rejoined the gentleman, "why do you want my field?"

An old man was remarkable for his lack of knowledge, and his irregular habits. His sheep had wandered from home: Sunday was to him a leisure day, he devoted it to hunting them. His march conducted him to the Meeting house, just as the congregation was about going in. He entered with them, he sat down with his back to the preacher, and near to his brother-in-law. The text was "I shall smite the Shepherd and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered abroad." In the course of the sermon, much was said about the wandering sheep. At last G. could stand it no longer,—"Aha," said he, punching his brother-in-law, "I reckon they are my sheep, if they have bob tails, I'll be durned if they ain't!"

Good Advice.—If you have a scolding wife, open the windows and let in the cool air; when she gets in a passion, let her tongue run till it is tired.

It is said that Bronchitis, and all similar affections, may be prevented by bathing the neck and breast every morning in cold water. The experiment is at least worth a trial.

A Spanish proverb says, that the Jews ruin themselves at the passover, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians at their law suits.

Pythagoras gave this excellent precept: Choose always the way that seems best, how rough soever it be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.

Gangling.—The other day, says a Scotch paper, a little boy was just recovered from a severe illness, was seen seated on a door step, weeping bitterly. "What is the matter?" inquired a passer. "My legs vinnag gang," was the pathetic reply.

Knowledge and Ignorance.—The man of knowledge lives entirely after death, while his members are dust beneath the tomb. But the ignorant man is dead, even while he walks upon the earth; he is numbered with living men, yet existeth not.

It is not of the risen but to the rising generation that we look for great and beneficial changes. The maturity of manhood is too inflexible to admit of being re-cast in a new and nobler mould.

"Have you heard my last speech?" said a proscriber the other day to a friend. "No," replied the person addressed, with a shrug, "I wish to goodness I had."

POLITICAL.

From what we can learn the planters of Louisiana taking some lessons on the Banking system that they will not forget in a hurry. For instance, a small sugar planter on the Bayou Lafourche, came to this city about two months ago with his crop of sugar, which he sold for \$2,100, and took in payment notes on the Exchange, and other insolvent banks. March came round—the planter had debts to pay—and, like an honest man, called on the holders of his notes, when they refused to receive bank paper, and the planter returned to the city for a sound currency, something that his creditors will accept of. What follows? Why, his \$2,100 will not yield him \$600; and after all his loss of time and the expense of the trip to go home and beg of his creditors to wait.

Another instance, and we have done for the present: on either hand of the Bayou Lafourche, but some distance from navigable streams, there are settlements on patches of high land, called bays, or brules, whose proprietors are, generally speaking, people of such small means, as to be unable to set up a cotton gin. These people sell their cotton in the seed to their wealthier neighbors on the bayou. About seven or eight weeks ago, the owner of one of those cotton gins or mills in New Orleans where he made heavy sales of the cotton thus procured, for which he received in payment eighteen or twenty thousand dollars of what was then current money; in other words, bank notes, now worth little or nothing. Returned home, the brulee planter received their pay, in sums varying from \$50 to \$500 nominally.

Now these poor people cannot buy a barrel of flour or a ham or two of bacon, with the product of a bale of cotton. Whole families of industrious, well intentioned natives of Louisiana are destined to suffer all manner of privations during a twelve month; and therefore I because some score or two of men in this city have aimed at amassing colossal fortunes, by the privileges of banking.—New Orleans Courier.

From the Hartford Times.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

In a period of profound peace, we find the country overwhelmed with pecuniary embarrassment—the Government totally unable to meet the demands against it—the treasury perfectly exhausted—our expenses increased in a single year many millions; a rapidly increasing national debt, and those entrusted with power advocating largely increased taxation! This is the condition of the country, and this is the promised relief. Instead of reducing the expenditures from twenty-one millions to thirteen millions, as was promised before the election of these whig-financiers, the expenditures are carried up to more than thirty two millions. These are the promised blessings of a whig administration. The financiers who have upheld the United States Bank, and extolled the financial skill of Nicholas Biddle and his associates, are now managing the affairs of the mighty nation, with like skill and like results.

It is not surprising that the Whigs dislike to dwell upon "the condition of the country." It is an unpleasant topic to them, and the very worst that can be introduced to their consideration on the eve of election. But as there are intelligent and patriotic men who like facts, we submit to them the following extract from the financial writer in the New York Herald:

The disgraceful condition of the Government finances, the daily dishonor of its obligations; the little prospect that yet exists of a speedy termination to existing difficulties has called from the President a special message to Congress on the subject, accompanied by a report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the existing and accruing claims on the Treasury during the next ninety days, and the means of meeting them. These documents will be found in another column. From these it appears that the deficiency up to June next, will be \$3,245,698, if the receipts prove as large as are estimated. This added to the Treasury notes outstanding on the first instant, will make the national debt reach the following sum:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Treasury notes outstanding | | |
| March 1st, | \$5,539,159 | |
| Treasury notes to be issued | 2,653,093 | |
| Deficit per report, | 3,251,696 | |
| Funded debt, | 5,320,000 | |
| Total actual debt, | \$16,764,948 | |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | March, 1841, | 5,294,091 |
| Increase of debt, | \$11,472,844 | |

showing an increase of near \$15,000,000 in the debt, notwithstanding that the imports of the past year greatly exceeded those of 1840. This state of affairs is the more disgraceful when we look back upon the events of the past year, and remember that the extra session was called by the partisans of Mr. Clay, expressly to obviate the financial difficulties supposed to exist. The party had ridden into power under promises of "relief." The means proposed to obtain that relief were to borrow, create debts, and paper money; accordingly the first thing done to relieve the Treasury was to give away the land revenues. Having got clear of that permanent source of revenue, a loan was projected, without setting apart any thing to meet either principle or interest. In fact, the only property that could be appropriated to that purpose—the "land revenues"—had been given away.

The next measure of relief was to create a bank that would fill the hands and pockets of speculators, and politicians with bank paper, and through them inundate the country with promises that could never have been kept. This precious scheme was defeated by the firmness and foresight of the President, and had it not been, could not have gone into operation—first, because individuals would not trust it, and second because the Government, as it turned out, could not negotiate the loans that were intended as a basis for the concern. Having devised these schemes of raising the wind, the expenditures were increased \$5,000,000, in order to fulfill promises of "retrenchment." Time wore on to the regular session. The Treasury had not been able to obtain his loans. The issues of Treasury notes were becoming large, and a factious Congress was disposed to do nothing but forward the most contemptible schemes of political gamblers, whose only claims upon the country consist in the persevering recklessness with which they

have looked after their individual interests through a long life, and whose juggling tricks have been trumpeted through a corrupt press as acts of patriotism. These people have been, and are being, upon destroying the character of the country, for no other reason than the hope that by thwarting the Executive in his endeavors to renovate the fiscal concerns of the Government, they may throw the odium of the disaster on the country in its infancy upon him, and thereby further their own selfish views. This is the real cause of the inaction of Congress, and the disgrace which surrounds them.

THE ORIGINAL DIFFERENCES ON WHICH PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES DIVIDED.

No time is given to the present to bring before the public the great principles which, at the formation of the Government, originated the measures which divided the nation into two great parties. We are now, after all the tribulations of the Democracy, by the oblique and artful management of the new party of Federal politicians, brought back to the great principles which the two competing parties contending for the direction of the Government started.

Federalism, as every honest and intelligent man must confess, has for years had control of the banking system in this country. Every body knows that the Bank of the United States was the engine of Federalism, worked by Mr. Biddle, who plied all its powers to give effect to the designs of the political leaders of the party. Every body knows that the State Banks almost universally co-operated with the National Banks, by lending all their political influence to subvert the same cause. The managers of the State and National Banks were, in fact, almost universally identified in interests and classified by pursuing similar professions. They were merchants, manufacturers, capitalists holding stock, and lawyers in the employment of the banks. These men, forming the train band of Federalism, have brought the currency and credit of the country to its present condition.

These moneyed men—these paper credit men—these credit system men—have led the van in all the speculation, both among the States and individuals, which has brought on the country the debt and embarrassment with which it is overwhelmed. This party, under the Adams and Clay administration, proposed the gigantic system of internal improvement which, being rebuked by the election of General Jackson, and the veto which he put upon it as President, was transferred to the State Legislatures by their leaders. They met with success in imposing their projects upon many of the States.

The bold and rash haste with which Mr. Clay at the Extra Session, labored to perfect every fragment of the British system in that which he proposed, leaves nothing to conjecture. Hamilton himself, did not rush so openly to the embrace of that corrupt Government, which he had advocated in Convention, and which he had secretly resolved to impose by construction on the country, having failed to secure it in the express provisions of the Constitution. What Hamilton did cautiously by degrees, Mr. Clay leaped to in the called session. He distributed the proceeds of the lands, the indispensable means of the Treasury as is now apparent, with a view to pay interest on the debt of the States, which was the first step towards an absolute assumption. He then proposed a loan to begin the work of raising that blessing—a national debt. Then he gave us the first installment of the increased tariff, which he has now proposed to extend out, overlooking the compromise law, which was to settle the vexed question and give peace to the contending sections and interests of the country. Next came the Bank and the paper money system, which was to blot out the cause of the Constitution making ours a hard money Government.

That our readers may perceive how precisely all these measures are comprehended within the grounds of the original disagreement in General Washington's Cabinet, from which sprang the two great parties of this country—one headed by General Hamilton, the other by Mr. Jefferson—we give a letter from General Washington himself to General Hamilton, recapitulating all the points involved in that discussion. Mr. Jefferson had, in a long, labored and abstruse letter, laid the apprehensions of the friends of popular government before President Washington. He notified him, in that letter, of his wish to retire from his station as Secretary of State to private life, but before taking his leave, he wished to guard the illustrious President against the dangerous machinations of the Secretary of the Treasury to make ours a British Government—a Government controlled by a moneyed aristocracy. General Washington copied this letter of Mr. Jefferson's, and to prevent enemies among the members of his cabinet, ascribed the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Mason of Virginia, and sent them to General Hamilton, that he might obtain his views on them all. General Hamilton answered in a voluminous letter, of which the President acknowledged the receipt, but concerning which he expressed no opinion, saying that he had not time to do more than give a cursory reading. That letter is, as Mr. Sparks tells us, withdrawn from the Washington papers. The Hamiltons, who have published a life of their father, have not chosen to give the copy retained by him to the public.

The reason for this is not explained—but if permitted to make a conjecture, we think a very probable reason might be suggested both for the withdrawal of this important document from the papers of General Washington, as well as its suppression by the family of General Hamilton. It is not improbable that, in a frank and confidential letter to his friend, the Chief Magistrate, who it is known, had his doubts of the success of our republican system, Hamilton had unconsciously the most feelings of the Federal party in opposition to it. After the triumph of Mr. Jefferson, every body knows that Federalism has been compelled to veil its aims in this country, and its advocates have been compelled to approach its objects by concealing its principles.

The letter of General Washington, stating the grounds of opposition held by Mr. Jefferson, shows conclusively, however, that the obvious measures ventured on by Hamilton, are every one of them embraced in Mr. Clay's extra session system.

TO ALEXANDER HAMILTON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(Private and confidential.)

Mount Vernon, July 29, 1792.

MY DEAR SIR: On my way home, and since my arrival here, I have endeavored to learn from reliable and true men, known friends to the Government, the sentiments which are entertained of public measures. These all agree that the country is prosperous and happy, but they seem to be alarmed at that system of policy, and those interpretations of the constitution, which have taken place in Congress. Others less friendly, perhaps, to the Government, and more disposed to arraign

the conduct of its officers (among whom may be classed my neighbor and good friend Colonel M.), go further, and enumerate a variety of matters, which, as well as I recollect, may be adduced under the following heads.

1. "That the public debt is greater than we can possibly pay, before other causes of adding new debt to it will occur; and that this has been retified by adding together the whole amount of the debt and creditor sides of the accounts, instead of taking only their balances, which could have been paid off in a short time."

2. "That this accumulation of debt has taken forever out of our power those easy sources of revenue, which, applied to the ordinary necessities and exigencies of Government, would have answered them habitually, and covered us from habitual encroachments against taxes and tax-gatherers, reserving extraordinary calls for extraordinary occasions, which would animate the people to meet them."

3. "That, though the calls for money have been no greater than we must generally expect for the same or equivalent exigencies, yet we are already obliged to strain the impost till it produces clamor, and will produce evasion and war on our own citizens to collect it; and even to resort to an excise law, of odious character with the people, partial in its operation, unproductive, unless enforced by arbitrary and vexatious means, and committing the authority of the Government in parastore resistance is more probable and coercion less practicable."

4. "They cite propositions in Congress, and suspect other projects on foot, still to increase the mass of the debt."

5. "They say, that by borrowing at two thirds of the interest we might have paid all the principal in two thirds of the time; but that from this we are precluded by its being made irredeemable but in small portions and at long terms."

6. "That this irredeemable quality was given to it for the avowed purpose of turning its transfer to foreign countries."

7. "They predict that this transfer of the principal, when completed, will occasion an exportation of three millions of dollars annually for the interest, a drain of coin, of which as there has been no example, no calculation can be made of its consequences."

8. "That the banishment of our coin will be completed by the creation of ten millions of paper money in the form of bank bills, now issuing into circulation."

9. "They think the ten or twelve per cent. annual profit, paid to the holders of this paper medium, is taken out of the pockets of the people, who would have had without interest the coin it is banishing."

10. "That all the capital employed in paper speculation is barren and useless, producing, like that on a gaming table, no accession to itself, and is withdrawn from commerce and agriculture, where it would have produced an addition to the common mass."

11. "That it nourishes in our citizens habits of vice and idleness instead of industry and morality."

12. "That it has furnished effectual means of corrupting such a portion of the legislature, as turns the balance between the honest voters, which ever way it is directed."

13. "That this corrupt squadron, deciding the voice of the legislature, have manifested their dispositions to get rid of the limitations imposed by the Constitution on the general legislature; limitations, on the faith of which the States acceded to that instrument."

14. "That the ultimate object of all this is to prepare the way for a change from the present republican form of government to that of a monarchy, of which the British constitution is to be the model."

15. "That this was contemplated in the Convention, they say, is no secret, because its purposes have made none of it. To effect it then was unpracticable, but they are still eager after their object, and are predisposing every thing for its ultimate attainment."

16. "So many of them have got into the legislature, that, aided by the corrupt squadron of paper dealers, who are at their devotion, they make a majority in both houses."

17. "The Republican party, who wish to preserve the Government in its present form, are fewer, even when joined by the two, three, or hundred anti-Federalists, who, though they dare not avow it, are still opposed to a General Government; but, being less so to a Republican than a monarchial one, they naturally join those whom they think pursuing the less evil."

18. "Of all the mischiefs objected to the system of measures before mentioned, none, they add, is so afflictive and fatal to every honest hope, as the corruption of the legislature. As it was the earliest of these measures, it became the instrument for producing the rest; and will be the instrument of producing in future a king, lords, and commons, or whatever else those who direct it may choose. Withdrawn such a distance from the eye of the constituents, and those so disposed as to be inaccessible to public information, and particularly to that of the conduct of their own representatives, they will form the worst government upon earth if the means of their corruption be not prevented."

19. "The only hope of safety, they say, hangs now on the numerous representation, which is to come forward the ensuing year; but should the majority of the new members be still in the same principles with the present, show so much devotion to republican government, and such a disposition to encroach upon or explain away the limitations of the constitution in order to change it, it is not easy to conjecture what would be the result, nor what means would be resorted to for the correction of the evil. True wisdom, they acknowledge, should direct temperate and peaceable measures; but, they add, the division of sentiments and interests happens unfortunately to be so geographical, that no mortal can say that what is most wise and temperate would prevail against what is more easy and obvious. They declare that can contemplate no evil more calculable than the breaking of the Union into two or more parts; yet when they view the mass, which opposed the original constitution, they consider that it may chiefly in the Southern quarter, and that the legislature have availed themselves of no occasion of allying it, but, on the contrary, whenever Northern and Southern prejudices have come into conflict, the latter have sacrificed and the former soothed."

20. "That the owners of the debt are in the Northern division, and the holders of it in the Northern division."

21. "That the anti-Federal champions are now strengthened in argument by the fulfillment of their predictions, which has been brought about by the monarchial Federalists themselves; who, having been for the new government merely as a stepping stone to monarchy, have themselves adopted the very constructions of the constitution, of which, when advocating the acceptance before the tribunal of the people, they declared it useless; public."

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while the republican Federalists, who opposed the government with its intrinsic merits, are a source of their weapons; that which they denied a prophecy, being now become true history. Who, therefore, can be so bold, they ask, that these things may not presently be small number, which was waiting to place the majority on the other side? And thus, they add, is the event at which they tremble."

These, as well as my memory served me, are the sentiments, which directly and indirectly have been disclosed to me. To obtain light and to pursue truth being my sole aim, and wishing to have before me explanations, as well as the complaints on measures, in which the public interest, harmony, and peace are so much involved, it is my request, and you would oblige me by furnishing me with your ideas upon the discontents here enumerated; and for this purpose I have thrown them into heads or sections, and numbered them, that those ideas may be applied to the correspondent numbers. Although I do not mean to hurry you in giving your thoughts on the occasion of this letter, yet, as soon as you can make it convenient to yourself, it would for more reasons than one be agreeable and very satisfactory to me."

[This summary is copied almost verbatim from a letter, which the writer had recently received from Mr. Jefferson.]

"PRAY, MR. SHERIFF, GIVE US OUR LANDS AGAIN."

It appears that the most illustrious of the Whig party feel themselves called on to undergo the penance which Mr. Clay, in his last speech, prescribed for those demanding the restoration of the public lands to the Government. Yesterday, Mr. Panton and Mr. Rives felt it to be their duty to mount Mr. Clay's black ram and appeal to "Mr. Sheriff to let them have their lands again."

And today, after divers Cabinet consultations on the subject, the President himself, came down in a message to the House, on the same errand. In a very full, urgent, and anxious communication to the House, the Executive, doubtless with the concurrence of his Cabinet, presses on Congress the immediate, indispensable necessity of repealing the distribution bill, and pledging the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as security for a funded debt of fifteen millions, which he now proposes to raise.

Here, then, we have the confession by the very head of the Administration installed by Whiggery, that the great reform party stepped off on the wrong foot. It added no confession, however, to appraise the nation of the fact. First, a total hopeless condition of the credit of the Government and of public affairs, as depicted in the message, no art could longer conceal from the public eye. Whiggery, when managing the concerns of the country, could not manage them as it did the elections, by mere professions, flattery every section of the Union, various doctrines suited to the section. The Whig leaders, in administering the power they acquired in Congress, and the Executive station, necessarily substituted action for profession, and now we have the reality of whiggery in a rapidly accumulating debt—a sinking credit—a depreciated and irredeemable Government paper, instead of gold and silver, for its currency. Was this the state of things under the late Administration? No. Although the Bank of the United States, the great machine made with power almost to command the commerce and the finances of the nation, was discarded, and turned all its immense weight and influence against the Government—although the State Banks, merchants, and capitalists, allied themselves with the mammoth currency-maker and facility-giver, to embarrass and break down the Administration at Washington—although all the money-mongering tribes and corporations, finding their political and financial efforts in vain resorted to the infamous expedient of a universal suspension of specie payments, and an actual robbery of the Treasury of the millions deposited by it in their hands—yet such was the ability with which the Government was conducted by the Democratic Administration under all these difficulties, that it came out triumphant; its credit unimpaired; its Treasury unimpaired; and after paying off a national debt of sixty-five millions, and distributing twenty-eight millions among the States, its temporary obligations of about five and a half millions outstanding were loaned as investment and held above par, although running only for a year.

If we changed the face of things in a single year of Whiggery! The public lands squandered—a new debt of six millions run up in an extra session, called without any public motive—a batch of three thousand leeches fastened upon the navy, to suck the blood of the nation—proposals to increase the expenditure to great extent, both in the navy and army, by law—tried, and, and far from ministers, and other foreign agents brought back, and a new swarm sent on with new outfits—the contingent expenses in various departments increased—a new tax of six or eight millions imposed, and another threatened—and while the shout of retrenchment and reform is raised by the Whig powers at both ends of the Avenue, we see them sink in absolute exhaustion under the weight of their own measures! And the Treasury suspended at the moment that the poor, unimagined, never-do-well corporations, ashamed of their dishonest practices, resolve to resume and comply with their promises!

We must, however, return our thanks to Mr. Tyler for his new message. It is the first step towards reform which we have yet seen manifested. As a declaration of repentance, it is certainly an earnest of reformation; we hope it will be followed by good works, and then there may be some hope of salvation.

THE CHINA NEWS.

The New York Express and Courier and Enquirer, furnish us with the following paragraphs:

A BURMESE MOVEMENT.

Extracts from letters dated Macao, Nov. 25, 1841.

By a short passage from Singapore, intelligence has just arrived of the probable immediate breaking out of war between the king of Burmah and the British India Government, and that the former, with a large army, had advanced to within a short distance of Rangoon, whether the latter was sending with all possible celerity all their available forces. If these difficulties prove to be of a serious nature as it is thought they are, there can be no augmentation of the British forces in China for a long time to come, and the prospect of a termination of the English and Chinese quarrel will thus be rendered remoter than ever. We may yet learn that the Emperor of China has been in negotiation with Tharawadee, the ruler of Burmah; and if so, the Nepalese will be again upon the move from their hills, and the already turbulent and disaffected tribes in Western India will receive new courage to persevere in their efforts to quit themselves of their foreign masters.

27th. Our letter of yesterday's date advises you

of the existence of a state of things in Burmah, which appears likely to have an important influence upon the result of the war in China. A considerable force of vessels of war, steamers and troops, destined for China, have been ordered to proceed at once to Rangoon, and an effort will be made to check by prompt and vigorous measures, the hostile movements of the Burmese, who may be considered as somewhat formidable as enemies to the British India Government. Thus far, we cannot learn that the Emperor of China has shown the slightest disposition to treat with Sir H. Pottinger, and as far as can be seen, there does not appear to be in China the least popular feeling in favor of the English.

SANTA ANNA AND TEXAS.

The Globe gives the following circumstances to exhibit the hypocrisy of the Mexican Autocrat.

"It is singular that Santa Anna should again invade Texas. His views of his duty to Mexico have undergone a great change since he was in Washington, or the opinions he expressed here were deeply imbued with dissimulation. We were present at his private interview with Gen. Jackson, (Mr. Forsyth acting as the interpreter between them) when Santa Anna declared that there must be an everlasting separation between Mexico and Texas. He spoke of the character of the two people, and their respective positions, as rendering this inevitable, and their recent rupture as one that could never be healed. We remember the figure with which he illustrated this part of his eloquent conversation. He said that Texas was then to Mexico a broken limb, so utterly incapable of a sound reunion, that amputation was indispensable, to preserve Mexico itself."

With the greatest apparent frankness, however, he told Gen. Jackson, that, under the circumstances in which he returned to Mexico, he could not act efficiently to accomplish what was so desirable; that to do so, in the prejudiced state of feeling in Mexico, the independence of Texas, would be looked upon in high treason, purchased by the gift of his life; and that to exert his influence immediately for that object, would only serve to cover him with dishonor, and deprive him of all power to accomplish what, at the proper time, in another state of public feeling, he would most eagerly contribute to effect. From his letters now, it would seem that all this was hypocrisy—and that he nourished nothing but feelings of revenge for his humiliation, without one grateful recollection of the magnanimity which restored him to life, liberty, and power."

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam ship Neptune, from Galveston, which she left on Sunday, the 20th ult., we have received our files of Texas papers to the 12th inst., and a number of private letters. Besides these we have been favored with the perusal of various official documents, which enable us to give a summary of the news, and indications of future movements that may be relied upon.

From the last advices, the Mexican forces, after plundering San Antonio, had begun their retreat to the Rio Grande loaded with spoils. The impression in Texas was, that the invading army was comprised principally of Mexicans residing near the border. The circumstances of their being commanded by General Officers, left no doubt of the national sanction to the incursion; but the retrograde movement created the belief that the descent upon the country had been prematurely made.

Gen'l. Burleson, at the head of 1,500 men was pressing forward with all despatch to overtake the enemy, with every prospect of being able to accomplish his object, as the Mexicans were too much encumbered with spoils to make a quick retreat. It was the intention of Gen'l. Burleson to cross the Rio Grande, and maintain a position in the enemy's country until driven back by a overpowering force. A body of 1,500 hundred men was being concentrated to support Gen'l. Burleson.

The Galveston Advertiser of the 21st inst., gives the following encouraging account of the defenses of the Island of Galveston, which is the key of the Republic.

Synopsis of the military movements of the last two weeks in Galveston: The brig of war Warton, has been provisioned, and will be ready to go to sea by Wednesday. The Zivata, provisioned and equipped for harbor and coast defence will be ready to go to the east end of the Island this day. Two batteries are nearly completed, and flying artillery sufficient for the defence of the Island has been mounted, and is ready for service.

The general enthusiasm of the community has been so great that it has extended even to the fair sex, and several of the good ladies in our city, have been industriously engaged, for the last few days, in moulding bullets and making cartridges for the use of the army.

There has been contributed within two weeks past by the citizens of Galveston, about twelve thousand dollars in provisions, munitions of war and money. The steamer Latite and two other vessels armed and equipped have proceeded down the coast.

It is worthy to remark, and does credit to the liberality of our citizens that the large amounts contributed in this city have been entirely voluntary—nothing approaching to the odious practice of impressment has been attempted to be practiced amongst us—all has been a spontaneous free will offering on the altar of patriotism. If this is a specimen of the spirit of liberality which pervades the whole Republic—and we believe it is—the Mexicans have good cause to quake with fear at the prospect of a combat with such a people.

So confident were the citizens of Galveston of being able to defend that place, that they have equipped no less than 250 men for the general operations of the army.

The most important intelligence brought by the Neptune, is the certainty of the invasion of Mexico. Santa Anna has raised a spirit that he can never lay. His letters to Col. Bowie and Gen. Hamilton, had reached Houston, and dispelled every lingering doubt of his intention to violate the assurances made to President Houston of procuring the recognition of Texas. The publication of those letters, the tone of insult and defiance that pervades them has stimulated the enthusiasm of the people and brought the Government to the support of the popular will. On the 17th inst. President Houston caused the following letter, in the nature of a proclamation, to be issued through the public press.

CITY OF HOUSTON, March 17, 1842.

DEAR SIR: The news by express from Austin up to the 13th inst., is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having plundered the place. They were laden down with baggage and march slowly. Col. Hays is harassing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them. War shall now be waged against Mexico, nor will we lay our arms aside until we have secured the recognition of our independence. Until then I

will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of Armies.

Your friend,

HOUSTON.

Mr. H. Stuart.
The poverty of the Government has not, therefore, impeded the preparations for war. The citizens contribute whatever can be spared. Every man arms and equips himself, or is provided with accoutrements by the assistance of private individuals. In Houston, the merchants have thrown open their stores to supply clothing for the recruits. Our private letters assure us that the invasion of Mexico is inevitable. The people have for a long time been anxious for it, and the Government has at length come into their views. The Republic has taken the ground she ought to have assumed from the beginning of her national existence.

We have before us an official letter of President Houston, from which we make a few extracts, evolving more distinctly the objects now in contemplation.

"If troops should be raised in—[we leave this blank to be filled by the imagination of our readers—Editor's] at the call of this Government, prepared for conquest, they may rely upon the fact, that they will be allowed the privilege of the Texian banner to cross the Rio Grande and pursue conquest to the WALLS OF MEXICO!"

Another extract will perhaps open up visions of romance to ardent minds, so bewitching in their character that we cannot refrain from inserting it. It is in these words:

"The recompense tendered to our friends will be the property captured by them, upon the most exalted and chivalric principles of honorable warfare, and the soil which they conquer!—glory, victory, and imperishable fame! Mexico has invaded our country and her dictator has declared that the Anglo-Saxon race shall bow to the will of a Despot!"—&c.

REPLY OF GEN. HAMILTON TO SANTA ANNA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CHARLESTON, S. C. March 21.

To his Excellency

DON ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

President of the Republic of Mexico.

SIR: Although I have not had the honor to receive, in manuscript, the letter which you addressed me, through the gazette of Mexico, under date of the 19th of February, I feel too sensibly this distinction not to make my acknowledgments through a similar medium. How-ever gross the violation of confidence, of which your Excellency has been guilty, in publishing a letter marked confidential, (which seal you yourself have recognized) I shall take no exception to your employing the occasion of venturing your own honesty, and entering for a popularity of which you may stand greatly in need.

When I offered you an indemnity of five millions of dollars, for a pacification and boundary, between the Republics of Texas and Mexico, I acted under a commission, which was unrevoked by the Government of the former, and under which I had negotiated a treaty of mediation with the Government of her Britannic Majesty, providing for the payment of this sum, for the same object.

The supplementary offer of two hundred thousand dollars for contingencies and secret service, were to defray the cost of running the boundary line, the expense of the respective legations, and for secret service.

You are too disciplined a veteran in the politics of your own country, not to know the necessity and value of this last item. You have thought proper, it appears, to pay yourself the compliment of supposing that I designed that this money should be misapplied as a bribe to yourself. I assure your Excellency that I am too well aware of the spotless integrity of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico, to have hazarded such an experiment on the virgin purity of your Excellency's honor.

If your Excellency can perceive "impudence and audacity" in a friendly offer of peace, and a pledge of my exertions to induce a gallant people to pay five millions of dollars for a realm which they had already won, by every title which a just revolution and a victorious sword confer, I am quite content to suffer under the reproach of having been modest in your estimation. After thus discreetly disposing of myself, your Excellency is pleased to lavish upon the people, to whose mercy and magnanimity you owe your life, the grossest abuse. In the course of which, you say that there never was "a more scandalous robbery" than the forcible possession of the territory of Texas, by its present settlers.

Have you forgotten, Sir, the charters and guarantees, under the faith of which Stephen Austin brought his colony into Texas, which in life, liberty and property, were an extension, violated by your own Government? And this too, towards a man, who remembered in the purity of his own life, and in the wisdom and moderation of his character, the venerated founder of the Anglo-American settlements from the borders of the Camanche Indians, from whom in spite of their vaunted bravery, your troops had no injuriously fled.

Are you not aware that one of the causes of the revolution of Texas, was your own usurpation? Your tyrannical overthrow of the Constitution of 1823, and with it the federal system, of which was an integral portion of the State of Coahuila, Texas was a member? Have you forgotten that by the establishment of a central despotism on the ruins of this system, you furnished the citizens of Texas a stronger justification for revolution than is to be found in the causes which led to the resistance of the thirteen North American Colonies to the injustice of their parent State? After inviting the young Hercules into your country, you attempted, perfidiously, to strangle him in his cradle, and you have reaped the full harvest of the consequences.

You say, Sir, that when you commenced your miserable campaign, in 1836, it was illustrated by a series of victories, until the occurrence of what you are pleased to call the unfortunate "accident" of San Jacinto.

Your victories, Sir, if history is not a greater novelist than the most authentic of your ballads, consisted in your beleaguering, with a well appointed corps of three thousand men, a post defended by some one hundred, who kept your whole force for several days at bay, the capture of which found every man gloriously slaughtered at his post—in the still more remarkable gallantry of murdering in cold blood five hundred brave men, under the unfortunate Fannin, who had laid down their arms to a force of six times their number, under the faith of a capitulation which even a band of Calmuc Tartars would have respected.

At San Jacinto you were defeated by the "accident" of your having more than two men to one of the band, who were led by the benefactor to whom you owe your life, and by the still more marvellous "accident" of his having killed in your ranks more than his whole force, and captured an amount of prisoners who outnumbered the victors. These your Excellency must admit are such remarkable "accidents" in the history of war, that neither Marshal Saxe in his reverses, or the great Condé in his strategy, has made the smallest provision for their occurrence.

Your Excellency, not content with affixing me the instructive history of your campaign, has been pleased to touch a chord, which you well knew, would vibrate so sensitively throughout the civilized world—when you are pleased to announce, that one of the objects of your meditated crusade against Texas, is to extirpate the race of slaves. Before you commence your march for this purpose, I beg you to better contemplate the miserable victims of compulsory labor in your own country, who are slaves in every thing but in the terms of nominal bondage, and who would be in a condition of qualified freedom, if they had half the temporal comforts of the blacks of Texas. Do you suppose, when, debauched by power, you are riding rough shod over the miserable victims of your own ambition and cupidity, you can hoodwink and deceive any other than those victims of fanaticism, who frequent Exeter Hall to be

cluded by tax collectors more...
If your letter, Sir, is commenced in the purple light of the morning...
I take no exception to your...
The policy which I have recommended...
But you seem to have...
I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON.

Elmwood For Sale.
THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-west, wishes to sell immediately his plantation, situated between Third and Fourth Creeks, stretching from one bank to the other, containing
564 Acres,
one mile and a half from Third Creek Church, two miles from Mount Vernon, and two miles from three Merchant mills. On the premises are all necessary out buildings, with an excellent, convenient, and roomy,
DWELLING HOUSE,
beautifully situated, containing seven rooms and five two-places. The land is of
The First Quality,
superior for all farming purposes. It is seldom such an offer is made to the public. The terms will be made easy.
Any person wishing to buy would do well to call soon, as I am determined to sell forthwith. If the Subscriber should not be at home when any one may call to see the land, they are referred to W. B. Wood, Esq., or Mr. Jonathan Ypou. Without a speedy application a bargain may be lost.
W. B. WOOD, Esq.,
Elmwood, Rowan County, N. C.
April 8, 1842.

Valuable Land for Sale.
I WILL expose at public sale on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of land belonging to the Estate of Nathan Chaffin, dec'd.:
At Mocksville, on the Tuesday of David Superior Court, a tract containing between 2 and 300 acres, adjoining Oak's Ferry tract; also a tract adjoining Stephen Bachman and others, containing between 1 and 200 acres; also a small tract adjoining Mrs. Dwyer and others, and three unimproved lots in the Town of Mocksville, two adjoining the public square.
Also, at Hartselle in Surry County, on Saturday, the 30th of April, several lots in said Town, and about 170 acres adjoining the Town.
Bond and approval Security will be required.
A. G. CARTER,
Attorney for the Heirs at Law.
March 25th, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.
A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.
February 18, 1842.

Strayed or Stolen.
A Pointer Dog, white with liver colored spots, and has about an inch or two of the end of his tail cut off. Any person returning the Dog to me at the York Bridge, or giving such information as may lead to his discovery, shall be liberally rewarded.
WM. LOCKE.
Rowan County, N. C., April 1, 1842.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Friday, April 8, 1842.

The Distribution Bill.
Mr. Tyler has sent a special Message to Congress recommending in strong terms the repeal of the Distribution Law, and a pledge of the proceeds of the Public Lands to pay the interest of the public debt. He says that he considered the act at the time of its passage, a wise, just, and beneficial measure, but has now changed his views, and thinks that:—"to continue it in force while there is no such surplus to distribute, and when it is manifestly necessary not only to increase the duties, but at the same time to borrow money in order to liquidate the public debt and disembarass the public Treasury, would cause it to be regarded as an unwise alienation of the best security of the public creditor, which would with difficulty be excused, and could not be justified."

It is well that Mr. Tyler has at last discovered this. Thus the people see the miserable measures of the Extra Session abandoned of necessity before they go into operation, by some of the very leaders who aided in passing them. First, the Bankrupt law rejected by a large majority in the Senate, only not rejected, from chance, in the Senate, of the same Congress that passed it; and now the great bonded measure of the party, the Bribery Bill by which Mr. Clay hoped to buy up the States, and ride into the Presidential Chair, declared by the Whig President to be "an unwise alienation" of the public money, that "could not be justified"—and its repeal recommended!

The Prospect of War.
From the decidedly apprehensive and somewhat belligerent tone of the newspapers, and the various ugly "rumors" in circulation, it might be concluded that the prospect for a war is rather equally at present. We hardly think, however, that any body need be greatly alarmed yet. The editors, it is true, appear warlike enough on paper, and talk a little savage, but that is only a way they have, and no particular sign of immediate danger: some allowance must be made in their case, for the fact that there have been no Congressional fights lately, or any such like interesting items to fill their columns, and being hard up in this way, the war question does very well to make a bold looking, spirited paragraph. For our own part, we very much doubt whether this Government can be easily "kicked into a war" with even Mexico, if need were, much less with England, and we shall save our apprehensions and continue to doubt until we hear of a declaration by Congress.

Mexico and Texas.
From the late Southern accounts, it seems that there was more noise and alarm than danger in the reported invasion of Texas. The well appointed Mexican army of 15,000 men turns out to have been nothing more than a plundering expedition of a party of some 600 or 1000 marauders from the upper part of Mexico, who came into the Texian territory not for conquest, but spoils, which they took without much resistance and were making their way back again as expeditiously as possible. This is not the first time that apprehension or design has made noisy parade about a matter of no great consequence.

Congressional Election.—The Governor has ordered a special Election to be held in the Surry District on Thursday the 14th inst. month, for a Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams.

✓ The Whiggery used to abuse the Democratic party with what was then considered, great violence, but there can be no sort of comparison between that, and the brotherly notices they are bestowing on one another now. Their denunciations of the Democrats were harsh and vulgar; their abuse of each other is not only grossly unmeasured, but absolutely ferocious; such names as traitors, renegades, knaves, and the like are common terms of reciprocal application. If they are to be respectively believed, there never existed upon the face of the earth two more dishonest and utterly corrupt factions than these visible divisions of the great Whig party which has heretofore claimed "all the talent and decency" of the country. Of course the Democrats never doubt or dispute what either party say of the other—that would be disrespectful.

✓ The "Grand Council" of Indian Tribes West of the Mississippi, together with the alarming conjectures concerning the warlike intentions and all the et ceteras thereof, turn out to be as "grand" a humbug as the Whig promises of 1840.

The Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, is to deliver the annual address at the Commencement in June, before the Literary Societies of our University.

✓ A correspondent of the Raleigh Register is in a passion because the Standard mentioned a rumor to the effect that Gov. Iredell of Raleigh had deserted his Whig enemies;—he says it is positively false—no such thing at all, as Gov. Iredell only declared himself a Tyler Whig, not a Whig. He did decline taking part in the Whig proceedings as the Standard said, but merely, says the correspondent, on account of some little differences of opinion. Well, well there is no use in fuming about it, whether the Standard or any body else, we presume, expected, much less desired, that the gentleman would quit Whiggery altogether.

✓ The plate number of the New York Mirror for March contains a finely executed, humorous engraving "The musical Note" together with its usual interesting literary variety.

Monthly Sick of National Conventions.—The Clay Whigs are generally taking decided position against a National Convention to nominate a Candidate for the next Presidency. Their favorite has been so frequently given the go by to make way for "available" of the party, that they dread to risk a great Convention again, for fear another Harrisburg game may be played off upon them by their cunning Abolition Whig allies. "Harry of the West" is always out trucked, some how or other, by the superior intrigue of some of his good friends. This time however, his devoted followers are determined at all hazards to stand by Clay, Tariff and Bank.

Glorious Prospects ahead.—Mr. Tyler gives Congress the satisfactory information, in his late special message, that although the loan bill for five millions of dollars pending before Congress, passes, making the National debt twenty millions, still there will be a deficiency in the Treasury of two and a half millions, to meet the estimates for the year. This must be raised by increasing the Tariff taxes. So we go—squander—borrow—tax. Plunge deeper and deeper into debt every day—this gives a pretext for raising the Tariff up—until it is high enough to protect the Northern manufacturers—that is, to oppress and plunder the South effectually. This is the policy and aim of Federal extravagance and profligacy in expenditures.

Mexico.
A very violent feeling prevails in the South and West against the Mexican Government—or rather against Santa Anna, the tyrant of that miserable country, who is himself the whole Government—on account of the treatment of the Americans taken prisoners in the Santa Fe Expedition, and there are clamorous demands for war at once, to revenge what is considered a national insult in their detention and abuse. Now, this treatment is certainly, according to all accounts, outrageously cruel, as it is perfectly ungenerous, but we cannot perceive how the Government of this country could properly interfere in the case, except from the consideration of the unchristian and inhuman conduct of the Mexican tyrant, in flagrant violation of all the usages of civilized warfare. These Americans were taken in a hostile expedition against the Government of Mexico, and within her Territory, and whether involved ignorantly or wilfully, they had voluntarily deprived themselves of the protection of their own government, and were none the less subjected to the full penalty incurred by their conduct and company. This is perfectly undeniable, and we see no possible justification or excuse for any official and compulsory interference of this Government except for the reasons mentioned above. These reasons may be regarded as sufficient by many;—they are strong at least. But, after all the insult and injury which we have suffered, and are yet quietly suffering from the overbearing insolence of British audacity, it does look rather badly to be blustering about the vindication of national honor in making war on a contemptible power like Mexico. It looks very like allowing one's self to be kicked about with perfect non-resistance by a big fellow, and then taking the first opportunity of giving a weak little one a tremendous flogging for some trifling offence.

We should like exceedingly to see Mexico soundly thrashed by Texas, or this country, for a good cause; but we hope if the U. States goes into the thing on account of this grievance of the American prisoners, it will for our own credit, be done with as little bluster as possible.

Dissolution of the Cabinet.—For the fiftieth time at least, within the period of Capt. Tyler's administration, there are rumors of a dissolution of his Cabinet. If the men composing it have contrived to get along harmoniously or get along at all together so far, we can see no earthly reason why they should now quarrel about anything under the sun.

Large and enthusiastic Whig meeting.
We heard in Lexington the other day, that there was a meeting of the great Whig party of David held in the Court House, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of talking measures to appoint Candidates to run on the Whig ticket in that County for the next Legislature. The meeting was organized in due form, and candidates were nominated and appointed:—Messrs. Beall and Brummel, the old representatives, for the Commons; and Mr. J. W. Thomas for the Senate. So that this troublesome matter is all snugly arranged for the people of Davidson, and now they have nothing to do but merely go to the polls and vote for them. We learned from several who were present, that the Whigs in attendance might be estimated at about 12; but we will give them liberal count and say present, a round baker's dozen—13; they deserve to have their names published, for although there was a considerable number of people in the Court yard, and proclamation was repeatedly made inviting them to come up and take part in the meeting, upon this patriotic baker's dozen was left the whole burden of doing the business of the Whig party on the occasion, which to their great credit they did do.

The people of Davidson are very fortunate in having even this number of disinterested men, who are willing to take upon themselves the labor of arranging all the affairs of public interest without any trouble to the people themselves.

The Temperance Cause.
We see from the papers that the Temperance cause is making rapid progress throughout the country; large societies have been formed in many parts of this State and South Carolina, and the spirit of reformation is daily gaining ground. We are heartily glad to see it. If there is any one vice less excusable, and more degrading than all others, it is, in our opinion, that one of habitual and excessive intemperance indulgence.

From a communication below it will be seen that a movement has been made in this place, in the matter. We think the right ground was taken to do effectual good.

✓ The following Resolutions were offered by Mr. Rices in the Senate as a substitute for Mr. Clay's Tariff resolutions.

Resolved, That, in the present condition of the national finances, and at a moment of critical importance in the foreign relations of the country, it is of paramount importance to the interest of the whole Union, that the General Government should have the aid of all the sources of revenue with which it has been heretofore endowed, for the maintenance of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public service.

2. Resolved, That the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States having, by the terms of the law which enacted it, been made expressly dependent on the continued limitation of the duties on foreign imports to a rate not exceeding 20 per cent. as provided for by the compromise act, and it being now apparent that that rate of duty on foreign imports will not produce revenue enough for the want of the Government, without the aid of the land fund, the principles and conditions on which the distribution law was enacted, as well as the exigencies of the public service, require that its operation be, for the present, suspended.

3. Resolved, therefore, That so much of the act entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved on the 4th day of September, 1841, as appropriates those proceeds to the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, ought to be suspended until the national debt already contracted, of which may be contracted, shall have been paid; and that, in the mean time, the said proceeds be set apart and pledged as a fund for the payment of the interest, and the gradual extinguishment of the principal of such debt.

4. Resolved, That in any adjustment of the tariff of duties on foreign imports which may become necessary, the principles and provisions of the act of 2d of March, 1802, commonly called the compromise act, should be adhered to and maintained, as far as practicable, consistently with the necessary demands of the Government, economically administered, and with the equal justice due to every interest and portion of the country.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Temperance Meeting.
MR. EDITOR: The Temperance meeting which was held in the Court House on Saturday evening according to previous appointment, was the first efficient step in a great and praiseworthy movement which is destined, I trust, to do much here, as it has done elsewhere, for the cause of morality and good order in society. The meeting was addressed in a brief and pertinent manner by B. Craig, Esq., in explanation of the views and purposes of those who had called it. He said they had been fully impressed with the injurious tendency of the use of intoxicating liquors;—of its fatal consequences to many, it was hardly necessary to speak, since the observation of every man would confirm this fact, which few would undertake to deny;—considering the habit as one altogether unnecessary in itself, prejudicial to health, and ruinous in its excessive indulgence the authors of this movement had come to the deliberate conclusion that they would abandon the use of ardent spirits altogether, and in furtherance of this resolve they would pledge themselves to each other to abstain entirely henceforth from the use of all spirituous liquors. They desired it to be understood, that in doing so, they acted from the dictate of their honest convictions—claiming the right to regulate their own conduct as they thought fit, in this matter as in others, conformably with their own opinions, without intending to condemn others who differed from them, or to prescribe any man. If men choose to drink, to make, or to traffic in spirituous liquors, it was a matter with which they had no concern as a body. It was as much the right of such to act according to their inclinations and opinions, as it was their own privilege to make the resolve they had made. They were opposed to any combination to produce that effect which they did not expect to bring about save by the force of truth, and the persuasive influence of reason and example.

This is a very imperfect sketch of the principal points in Mr. Craig's remarks. After he had concluded, a respectable number of names were signed to the pledge; and it was then agreed that as much as it was expected that another meeting would be held in the course of this week, the formation of a Society should be deferred to that time.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Candidates for Sheriff.
✓ Col. R. W. LOWN is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.
✓ HERBERT TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

✓ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at the next election.

MARRIED.
In this Town, on the 3d instant, by Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq. Mr. HENRY B. KIRKSBURY to Miss LUCY ANN, daughter of the late Absalom Wall, of Tennessee.

DIED.
At Mill Hill, Cabarrus County, on the 22d ult., of Consumption, Mrs. JANE STREWART, consort of Mr. Jacob Stewart, in the 55th year of her age.

NOTICE.
Sheriff's Sale.
WILL be sold for Cash, at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, the following slaves, viz:
Bliss and her child Henry; Jan, Cassell, Peter, Mary, and George, levied on as the property of John Blinck, dec'd., & satisfy sundry judgments in my hands for collection.
W. V. LONG, Sheriff.
April 8, 1842.

Young American Eclipse.
BRED BY THE
Winner of the Great Match Race,
THE NORTH AGAINST THE SOUTH,
620,000 Aids.

THIS splendid and truly valuable horse standing at Brew Smith's, in Rowan County, and at Burdell Wood's and Benjamin Miller's, in Davidson County. The season will end the 30th of June next.

That the public may have a better idea of Young Eclipse's worth, it is only necessary to state that he was got by the famous old American Eclipse; who, it is well known, has been one of the swiftest running and hardest bottomed horses that ever run in America—having won thirteen four mile match races, besides many others, and was never beaten. Young Eclipse's dam was Betsey Richards, who was got by Napoleon, and he by Sir Archie, all whose characters are well known throughout the United States.

✓ For particulars, see hand-bills.

R. STROUP,
of Orange County.
April 1, 1842.

NOTICE.
WE will sell at public sale, at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., on the 19th of April, between
Thirty & Forty Likely Negroes, consisting of mechanics of all sorts: **BLACKSMITHS, SHOE-MAKERS, TANNERS, CARPENTERS, & C.**

The negroes are all of good families. We will also sell a large number of Cattle, (of improved Stock) a large number of Sheep, (saxony, merino, and mixed) a good stock of
HOGS, HORSES, AND MULES; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats; wagons, Gearing, Ploughs, and all kinds of farming tools.

The negro property will be sold on a credit of 12 months with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.—Terms as to the other property, will be made known on the day of sale.

M. HOKE,
H. W. BURTON, Esq's. of R. H. Burton, dec'd.

We will also dispose of several tracts of valuable land in the neighborhood of Beattie's Ford at private sale.

H. W. B. Esq's.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Estate of R. H. Burton, dec'd., are requested to make payment without delay. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. H. H. W. B. Esq's.
Lincolnton, March 12, 1842.

TO THE TANNERS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of
Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights;—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

✓ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, China Grocer, Rowan County, N. C.
March 4, 1842.

CERTIFICATES:
At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value, and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.

JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provisions;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me.

E. R. BRCKHEAD.
March 11, 1842.

Blanks For Sale Here.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-west, wishes to sell immediately his plantation, situated between Third and Fourth Creeks, stretching from one bank to the other, containing
564 Acres,
one mile and a half from Third Creek Church, two miles from Mount Vernon, and two miles from three Merchant mills. On the premises are all necessary out buildings, with an excellent, convenient, and roomy,
DWELLING HOUSE,
beautifully situated, containing seven rooms and five two-places. The land is of
The First Quality,
superior for all farming purposes. It is seldom such an offer is made to the public. The terms will be made easy.
Any person wishing to buy would do well to call soon, as I am determined to sell forthwith. If the Subscriber should not be at home when any one may call to see the land, they are referred to W. B. Wood, Esq., or Mr. Jonathan Ypou. Without a speedy application a bargain may be lost.
W. B. WOOD, Esq.,
Elmwood, Rowan County, N. C.
April 8, 1842.

Valuable Land for Sale.
I WILL expose at public sale on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of land belonging to the Estate of Nathan Chaffin, dec'd.:
At Mocksville, on the Tuesday of David Superior Court, a tract containing between 2 and 300 acres, adjoining Oak's Ferry tract; also a tract adjoining Stephen Bachman and others, containing between 1 and 200 acres; also a small tract adjoining Mrs. Dwyer and others, and three unimproved lots in the Town of Mocksville, two adjoining the public square.
Also, at Hartselle in Surry County, on Saturday, the 30th of April, several lots in said Town, and about 170 acres adjoining the Town.
Bond and approval Security will be required.
A. G. CARTER,
Attorney for the Heirs at Law.
March 25th, 1842.

GARDEN SEEDS.
A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.
February 18, 1842.

Strayed or Stolen.
A Pointer Dog, white with liver colored spots, and has about an inch or two of the end of his tail cut off. Any person returning the Dog to me at the York Bridge, or giving such information as may lead to his discovery, shall be liberally rewarded.
WM. LOCKE.
Rowan County, N. C., April 1, 1842.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Farmers' Advocate.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

As the season of the year has now arrived in which those farmers who have not prepared their land for corn the coming summer is, or ought to be making the necessary preparation, we would call their attention to the subject of subsoil ploughing. We have repeatedly urged its advantages, but are fully convinced that they are not rightly appreciated by farmers in general. It has been found by actual experience, that cultivated crops will sustain a healthy thrifty growth much better, other circumstances being equal, where the ground has been deeply and thoroughly broken, than where the breaking has been shallow or imperfectly performed. This effect is plainly discoverable both in cases of protracted drought and excessive wet.

There is probably but little land in this section of country, with a soil deep enough to justify its being turned by a single furrow as deep as land for profitable cultivation ought to be broken, even could a turning plough be made to work that depth. The common practice we believe is, first to turn a furrow with the ordinary plough, to whatever depth seems best suited to the circumstances of the soil, and then follow in the same furrow with a broad pointed center, or some other implement of which there are various kinds in use, that will merely break and loosen the subsoil to a considerable depth without turning it over, and on this, turn an other furrow and so proceed. The center or subsoil plough might be employed before the turning plough, but when this is attempted, the subsoil is seldom broken to a sufficient depth. This plan of subsoil ploughing, with no doubt be also applied to, on account of the additional labor, and time required in doing it. But whoever will only try the experiment on a small piece of ground, will not doubt after a trial or two find his crops so much benefited by it, as to consider himself doubly paid for all the additional trouble and expense of doing it. It renders a material service to the crop in a time of excessive wet, by opening a free passage for the surplus water, by setting away from the surface into the subsoil, where it is retained as an additional supply to protect the crop from the effects of protracted drought. Its protection against drought is effected in two ways; the subsoil being opened not only greatly accelerates the absorption of water, but also renders it capable of holding a much larger quantity, than when hard or unbroken, and as the moisture becomes exhausted at the surface, that from below has been held in reserve, rises gradually to the surface, partly in consequence of the evident attraction that exists between dry soil and water, thus continuing a supply to the crop for a much longer time. And by loosening the subsoil to a greater depth, the roots are admitted to run deeper, where there is always more moisture.

F. A. Giddell's Farmer
MANAGEMENT OF COLTS.

Mr. Giddell: Sir: Having noticed among the selections in your paper, an article from the New England Farmer, signed James Walker, describing his, and an excellent manner of breaking powers and colts, induces me to lay before you a different course of management with colts, which I have adopted for several years with perfect success.

I have experienced some difficulty with old horses being refractory, and headstrong, in the harness, having formed a habit of becoming sulky, on the least opposition, and refusing to go at all, and have frequently witnessed the delays and troubles attendant on such habits, and the excessive loss of time and money, and the consequent loss of the harness, which being properly managed at the beginning.

I therefore, to avoid all such troubles, commence with the colt about one week old. I halter him, and tie the halter around his dam's neck, and lead her for some minutes. After some feeble resistance the colt submits, being easily induced to lead by the side of the mother. I pursue this for some weeks, once a week, allowing a boy to ride the mare. In the mean time, I catch the colt a firm post, which will pull at, but to no effect; then handle him from head to foot, frequently coming up to him until he is satisfied that there is no untoward intention. When the colt is about three months old, and has acquired a good appetite, choosing a warm day, I hitch the mare and colt, at a little distance from each other, and after about two hours' abstinence, I draw the colt from the dam, and present it to the colt, which he soon learns to drink. By repeating this a few times, he drinks readily, when the milk from cows may be substituted for that of his dam. When weaned, this practice will be found beneficial, as the law of flesh will be prevented, and the colt kept in a growing condition. Colts thus treated, will not refuse to work, although they become thick.

The habits of this practice was fully demonstrated with a colt of mine, which at two years old, from unskilful treatment, was reduced so low, that he was not able to rise alone, or receive any kind of food except milk, and not more than one pint of that at a time, so even that quantity in some instances, produced almost fatal prostrations which lasted several minutes. In this instance, a tea-spoonful of milk saved his life, and he is now a valuable horse.

At two years old I hit my colts thoroughly, but never allow them to be treated harshly. Occasionally, before they are three years old, I put a harness on them, and lead them. I next put on a blind bridle, traces, and whip, and drive a row or chain attached to it, held by a man who polices gently as the colt enters into harness, being careful not to stop him. I next put a well broken horse by his side, harness them together, and drive a couple of miles, which as many can tell, it is necessary to repeat all the colt's exertions to draw them, letting the traces from the harness play freely against the legs, so that he shall be more familiar with them. I next attach the reins and take a walk, continuing to lead him, occasionally stopping the whip, with care, and repeating the same calculated to hasten his speed. The colt soon learns the use of the whip, and what is meant to be communicated by it, and hastens his speed accordingly. I next hitch the same team to a lumber wagon, tying that end of the whip to the wheel, so that the old horse is obliged to look, so as to keep it square, to prevent him from running the side back, by his superior strength. In this manner I drive them for some time, occasionally stopping where there is a gentle curve in the road, so that the wagon

will move backward and with gentle pulling upon the reins, learn the colt to travel backwards, and by repeating it often in various places, he soon learns to comply in this respect with the wishes of the driver, without contracting any refractory habits. I continue using him in this kind manner, being careful never to overload him, until his age and experience will justify putting him to heavy loads.

The best method with which I am acquainted, for breaking colts to the saddle, and on which I have practiced with perfect success, is to take them from home in company with a horse, with which they are acquainted, there to get on and off from them, several times, until they submit to being mounted without resistance, then let the riders mount both the old horse and colt, the rider of the former leading the colt by the side of the horse. The colt will be disposed to keep company with the horse, and will soon learn that you wish him to go forward. Let the speed of the horse be increased a little, occasionally, and the colt will soon learn to increase his also, as he will be unwilling to be left alone, and will be inclined to follow the horse home.

I have in this manner succeeded extremely well, with a colt of three years old, which at first could not be rode past bars, gates, or barns, where he was acquainted.

By judicious treatment, and requiring colts to perform that they have never learned the lives of riders are often in jeopardy; and by mistreatment, they contract bad habits, which it is much easier to avoid than to correct after they had contracted them.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ALLEN T. LACY.

[A merciful man is merciful to his beast.]
Mr. Lacy's method seems perfectly in accordance with the laws of humanity. How often do we see the most brutal punishments inflicted on these noble animals, for not performing that which they have never been taught: such practices are as far from reason as it would be to punish a child for not spelling, who has never been taught the alphabet.—[Ed. G. F.]

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT.

It will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty-five cents to a single subscriber, nine copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the various schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, when the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, witty and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its various forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FINE, will receive prompt attention.
March 18, 1842.



PROSPECTUS.

OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance. In obedience to their wish, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own land, in foreign lands, and in the various public and private societies—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture. In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us the means of communication, and we will put an incentive upon the friends of Temperance in North Carolina, to its remotest boundaries, that will tell upon its business and property through all future generations.

Reform us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible at once for the number of copies, which they propose to be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one hundred and fifty subscribers can be obtained; Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.
TERMS:
The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 16 by 18 inches) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and addresses, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, James Brown, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Blanks For Sale Here.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, APRIL 8, 1842.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| Beacon, | 9 a 10 | Iron, | 4 1/2 a 7 |
| Beef, | 3 1/2 a 4 1/2 | Lard, | 8 a 10 |
| Brandy, (peach) | 30 a 35 | Molasses, | 50 a 62 1/2 |
| Do (apple) | 25 a | Nails, | 8 a 9 |
| Butter, | 10 a 12 1/2 | Oats, | 15 a 18 |
| Cheese, | 18 a 20 | Rice, | 4 a 4 1/2 |
| Clothing, | 18 a 25 | Rice, (quart) | 4 a 12 1/2 |
| Flax Rope, | 10 a 12 1/2 | Sugar, (bragg) | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Cotton, (clean) | 8 a | Do (mol) | 18 a 20 |
| Corn, | 20 a 25 | Salt, (bu.) | 1 1/2 a \$1 50 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 18 | Do (sack) | 3 75 a \$1 00 |
| Flour, | 4 50 a 55 00 | Steel, (blister) | 10 a |
| Feathers, | 65 a 75 | Do (cast) | 55 a 50 |
| Flaxseed, | 75 a 80 | Tallow, | 12 1/2 |
| Do Oil, | 100 a \$1 | Whiskey, | 25 a |

AT CHERAW, S. C. MARCH 20, 1842.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| Beef, (cattle) | 9 | Flour, | 6 00 a \$6 1/2 |
| Beacon, | 8 a 9 | Feathers, | 40 a 45 |
| Butter, | 12 1/2 a 15 | Lard, (acare) | 7 a 8 |
| Beeswax, | 22 a 25 | Molasses, | 40 a 50 |
| Bacon, | 20 a 25 | Oats, | 37 a 40 |
| Flax Rope, | 10 a 12 1/2 | Rice, (100 lbs.) | 4 a 65 |
| Coffee, | 12 1/2 a 15 | Sugar, | 10 a 12 |
| Corn, | 7 a 8 | Salt, (sack) | 2 75 |
| Corn, (scarce) | 7 a 8 | Do (busiel) | 57 1/2 a \$1 |

AT CAMDEN, S. C. MARCH 30, 1842.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Beef, | 4 1/2 a 5 | Cotton, | 5 a 6 1/2 |
| Beacon, | 7 1/2 a 10 | Corn, | 20 a 25 |
| Butter, | 15 a 18 | Flour, | 57 a 60 |
| Bacon, | 18 a 25 | Feathers, | 37 a 40 |
| Flax Rope, | 10 a 12 1/2 | Lard, | 10 a 12 |
| Coffee, | 15 a 18 | Molasses, | 35 a 40 |
| | | Oats, | 45 a 50 |

PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved, and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be, in the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the price for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and all the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevity and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress turns out matter for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, it so, subscribers may expect between 20 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 300 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or reduced by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great length of the speeches, and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session, but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any subsequence in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALEX and SPAID'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost almost five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter properly for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

*Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which we propose to give away free of cost, as a reward to those who have given us the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in connection with the universal discussion arising in the late elections with the vast and novel extent of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. As to the whole, they are only set to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made up at the end of each year.

TERMS.
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postpaid is not permitted to Post Offices containing no money for subscriptions.

The price of any book, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.
BLAIR & RIVES,
Washington City, October 25, 1841.

LATH, Grand-Sired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, The Champion of America, Winner of the great match race, The North against the South, \$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his fourth and last season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Chatham county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—\$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and \$15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. *Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any such misfortune.
S. W. L. JUNG,
Salisbury, N. C., March 18, 1842.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lettice, by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated mare Adirondack; his g. g. dam, by Bellegue, his dam Lettice, by Hephzibah out of Lettice by imported Buzzard, &c. Hephzibah was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Sir Taylor's Fairy Damsel, and Capt. Sparrow's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Cloud-hopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of setting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled among the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russell, and Kitty Hehl, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class, not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogize LATH, either for his performances on the Turf or as a blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grand-sire, Dam, and Grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, \$20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable ease. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of LATH, Old Lettice, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in the section of country.
R. W. L.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. MA'NALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. Ma'Nally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest, the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, plain thinker, and Christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.
The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where irregular copies are taken, the payment must be made immediately upon the receipt of the first number.

*Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures and Mines.

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URR, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. & L., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., B. Ph. Soc. & Germ. Hanov., Mult. &c. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too exclusively governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Druggists, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible elements, truly, to enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

5thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the simple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or deprive one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the most interesting achievements of Science, in effecting those great transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 21 London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new better type, and will make about 1100 small pages. It will be issued in twenty-one monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

*To any person sending us five dollars at any time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity. We can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 135 Fulton street, New York.

To every reader who gives this advertisement its full 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing the notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York, March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the 1st day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under an Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States; and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a delinquency as a debtor, officer, or executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth the best of their knowledge, and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or her property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and person thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and thereupon declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of arriving, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I feel, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in